WESTERN RECORDER.

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Prize Essay.

EXTRACT FROM THE WORCESTER PRIZE ESSAY ON INTEMPERANCE.

By the Rev. Cyrus Yale, of New Hartford, Conn.; being the Essay to which the Premium was lately awarded by the three Senior Officers of Williams College.

[CONCLUDED.]

But little will it avail to drag the monster from his den, if no weapon can be made to penetrate his scaly folds. Nay, without an effort to disarm him of his power to hurt, benevolence would hesitate to bring this object of terror and disgust into open day.

From the evil then, we proceed to the remedy. In this more difficult branch of the subject, it is a consolatory thought, that in a laudable attempt it is glorious even to fail.

In the first place, there must be exercised a firm reliance on God for ultimate success. Too long and too extensively has prevailed a spirit of paralyzing despondency. In a work of this magnitude, the arm of Omnipotence must be sought, not to supersede human efforts, but to secure their effect. The evil is of difficult cure. Its extent, its imposing aspect, its onward march amidst various assailants, are facts not to be disguised. It must be met as an enemy incased with triple steel, and flushed with a long series of successes. But let no obstacles induce despondency. Do not the facts, that some have been recovered from every stage of intemperance, and that more have been preserved from the vice, prove the possibility of reclaiming and preserving others? And is not He, under whose banner we must go out against this Goliath, the God of the armies of Israel? Nor is it to be forgotten, that intemperance is one of those evils which shall soon flee before the blaze of millennial light. What, shall our faith prompt to vigorous efforts for the overthrow of the different forms of heathenism, and shall the less obstinate evil of intemperance terrify into nerveless despondency?—This reproach must not rest upon the nineteenth century. No—let the friends of temperance put on courage. The champion must fall. It is time to rally for the onset, and with high beating hearts march to victory.

2. Measures should be adopted to fix the public eye on the magnitude of the evil, and to raise the public sentiment to a proper elevation on the subject. That evils far inferior secure a larger measure of public attention, and call into exercise a stronger tone of feeling and a more determined effort for their suppression, is an obvious fact. The bloody dagger of a murderer carried through our streets, awakens in the mind of every man, woman and child, the strongest emotions. The report of the sufferings of a ship's crew, exposed on the wreck to cold and hunger, or of a duel, or of the horrors of slavery, chills our blood. But here are 120,000 drunkards in the bosom of our country, by a refinement of torture destroying their own bodies and souls, murdering many near relatives, consigning whole families to rags, hunger and vice, sucking the blood and gnawing the vitals of society;—and how is the public mind affected? Is it agitated with insuppressible emotions? and does it loudly demand an immediate remedy? Ah! the evil does not even gain attention. Unless the eye of the public can be directed to this wasting curse, and its sympathies and efforts in some suitable degree enlisted, in vain will more direct remedies be applied. For it is notorious, that the efforts to check this evil which were made some years ago, were, for the want of this sympathy and support, finally abandoned.—In some states of the Union laws now exist, which if carried into effect, might go far towards a suppression of the evil in its grosser forms. But these statutes are a dead letter. And why? Such is the state of public sentiment, that the magistrates deem it more prudent to violate their oaths than to execute the laws.

I do not ask that the American mind should be raised to the sanguinary pitch attained to in Greece and Rome. In the former, drunkenness in an archer, in the latter, drunkenness in females, was punishable with death. But let the public mind be such, that this crime against the virtue, happiness and existence of individuals, families, and communities; this affront against the majesty of heaven; may be held in check, and in its grosser forms, may be punished by fine, civil disabilities, hard labour, or solitary confinement. What good reason can be offered why the drunkard should be suffered to pursue his work of destruction; and other criminals, not half as injurious to society, be fined, imprisoned, and scarred with the cat-o-nine-tails? In England, a person found drunk is liable to sit in the pillory, or be fined five shillings. Our forefathers punished intemperance with fines, imprisonment, & even with corporeal pains, according to the aggravation of the offence.

But how can the standard of public sentiment be raised to its proper elevation?—The few who begin to rouse must awake in good earnest. On these it devolves to take measures to diffuse information, and before all classes in community, to present as in a mirror the horrid features of this dydra.—In the developement of facts, ink must flow, and the press must groan. Drunkards of different features, and in full-length-portraits, must be brought before the public eye. This can be done through the medium of tracts, newspapers, and other publications of the day. As well periodical works, as colleges, may offer premiums for the best pieces in prose or verse. On this evil must frequently turn the tales of the nursery, and the conversation of the drawing-room. Our colleges must pour forth their autumnal eloquence against it. And the pulpit,

"The most important and effectual guard,
"Support and ornament of virtue's cause,"

must blow long and loud the trumpet of alarm.

Not only should the various forms and bearings of the evil be fully exposed, but the duties of the different classes of society in reference to it, should be explained to the understanding and enforced upon the conscience. To the humane and Christian feelings of the constituted authorities, and of the people at large, should be made touching appeals. The judgment and sensibilities of the public once gained, all necessary measures for the suppression of this vice might be adopted with ease, and with a moral certainty of success.

3. The causes of intemperance, proximate and remote, should be detected and contravened. "*Venienti occurrite morbo*," is a golden maxim. Attention to the causes should not only be early, but anxious and persevering, and incessant. The friends of reformation, each in his proper sphere, should be so many sentinels, guarding, "with an eye that never winks," every possible avenue of approach. Is a habit of intemperance often commenced by an incautious use of spirits as a remedy or preventive of certain diseases? In all spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels, Dr. Rush recommends the substitution of opium; and as a security from contagion, he prefers bark, rue, or wormwood in water. Are persons whose employment exposes them to great mental and bodily fatigue, frequently ruined by seeking relief from spirituous liquor?—The same physician recommends the use of tea rather than spirits. Is heavy misfortune a fruitful source of this vice? Under its pressure religion offers a sovereign remedy. To prevent its frequency, habits of industry, frugality, and prudent management, should receive every encouragement. Are other causes to be found in gambling, loose company, and tippling-houses? At the very thought of these temptations, children and youth should be taught to shudder. If counsel and remonstrance are insufficient, recourse must be had to the strong arm of the law. Is an appetite for strong drink often formed in childhood, and strengthened during the years of minority? Parents should beware how they deal out the insidious poison. By example, as by precept, they should discourage its use in the family circle, in social visits, in the shop, and in the field. Are the facilities for procuring intoxicating liquors among the most fruitful sources of this desolating evil? The abundance, cheapness, and ubiquity of these liquors should be prevented by a limitation of the number of distilleries and licenses, by the imposition of very heavy duties, by the suppression of tippling-houses, and by heavy fines for an infraction of the laws.—To counteract these various causes, parents should take a special oversight of their children, ministers of their people, magistrates of their respective districts; and to strengthen the hands of all, perhaps the formation of societies, composed of the firm friends of strict temperance, on the plan of the London "Society for the Suppression of Vice," might be judicious. In a word, the whole array of moral, religious, parental and legal influence, should be made to bear on the common enemy.

4. The means by which drunkards have been sometimes reclaimed, should be pursued to greater extent, and with untiring perseverance. There is a pleasant story of one who was reformed by means of a soliloquy in a sober moment, in which the question of ascendancy between himself and rum was argued, and decided against the usurper. Medical prescriptions, and the temperate diet of a prison, have in some cases proved efficacious. Some by serious and affectionate admonition of the certain ruin they were bringing on themselves and families, have been recovered. But the simple Gospel, in its touching appeals and divine energy, is believed to have produced thorough reformation in more instances than all other means united. The love of Christ is a motive paramount to all others. The freeness of pardon is an encouragement to the very chief of sinners. The arrows from the quiver of infinite mercy are sure. If, through fear of being officious, we neglected to give to persons now intemperate timely warning against the first downward step; if, after the habit was commenced, we only trembled in silence, or whispered our fears to one another, until the victims were ensnared, we must at this late hour make an effort for their recovery. Christian philanthropy forbids their abandonment.—Their souls, however polluted, are capable of being washed white in the blood of Christ; capable of bearing a part in the high and rapturous service of heaven. No better than less atrocious sinners can they bear to stand trembling at the left hand of their Judge, or to taste forever the bitterness of the second death. They must not be left to perish for want of faith, and prayer and exhortation. We must warn them to pause when about to raise to their mouth the intoxicating glass, and first hear the remonstrances of conscience, of friends, of their country, and their God; remonstrances which will be changed to loud accusations another day, when the rocks and hills shall refuse to hide them from the wrath of that Saviour whose mercy they now despise.

No time is to be lost. While the friends of temperance delay to put in motion the wheels of reform, humbly imploring the aid of Him whose power is proportional to human weakness, the evil is in progress;—and as accessaries by inaction they must stand charged with a portion of the guilt.—Their dearest friends, their children, must also be exposed to fall into the open gulf.—Will they not think and speak and act as the urgency of the case demands? And may we not anticipate the day when the foul blot of intemperance shall be wiped from the escutcheons of our nation; when of the entire Union it may be said, as was once said of New England before the British parliament, that during a residence of seven years not a profane oath had been heard nor a beggar nor a drunkard seen.

ANTI-BACCHUS.

Communicated for the Am. S. S. Magazine.

MEANS OF EXCITING AN INTEREST FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS AMONG THE CHURCHES.

The plan of connecting Sunday schools with the several churches, however it may have originated, was certainly judicious, and promised great and beneficial results. It is, however, a matter of surprise, and a subject that calls for inquiry, that though Sunday schools have long been thus presented to the churches for their fostering care and patronage, yet this connexion, which *ought* to have *insured*, (as it anticipates,) their *aid* and benefactions, remains in most cases but a nominal one. How it thus falls out that these institutions, so avowedly popular among *Christians*, should possess so small a share of their personal attentions, is as surprising as it is painful. It will be allowed that no interest is so deep and lasting, as that which is excited by *personal* knowledge of facts; for however the sympathies may be excited by what we hear or read, yet the interest raised in the mind, before long grows faint on the memory, and the heart soon loses that sensibility, either of joy or sorrow, which may have been awakened for an object by glowing descriptions, while a single appeal, by that object *itself* being presented before us, claiming a *personal* care, enlists our patronage, and will leave the most lively impression on the mind, as it has excited a *feeling* interest in the *heart*, from a *personal* knowledge of its *merits*. It is for want of this *personal knowledge of schools*, that so little interest is excited among congregations, for the schools attached to their respective churches. This is evident; and here, then, must the remedy be applied to lessen an evil, that, however it may not oppose, nor effectually embarrass the advancement of the schools, yet too often retards their progress by the many causes of discouragement that it presents even to the most sanguine and persevering teachers. To arouse congregations from this apathy, and to excite in them a lively interest in Sunday schools, it should be, in the first place, the object of the founders of these institutions, so to organize them as to claim the personal interests of the *pastor* and *elders*, or other officers of the church, either as managers of the society—as visitors of the sick, or inspecting visitors, of the schools—occasional lecturers to the scholars—leaders in the school prayer meetings, or in rotation to be invited to conduct the opening and closing exercises of the schools on the Sabbath. It is very plain that they will *never feel* interested, unless they are brought *personally* to the schools, or the schools are brought to them.

A plan already successfully practised, at the Charity Schools of St. George's, may be here recommended—that of forming a society in the congregation itself—its officers and managers chosen from the elders, or wardens, or other pious laymen of the church—the pastor to be president or patron of it. Thus, by a small subscription from *all* the congregation, sufficient funds might be raised to support several schools. The managers of each school should report, quarterly, to this "*Congregational Association for Sunday Schools.*" But various are the plans that may be named in furtherance of the proposed object; one alone of which, if put in practice, might, like a little spark, kindle to a flame the latent zeal of every congregation. An occasional letter from an elder scholar to the pastor, written under the instruction of the superintendents, might have a good effect and a quarterly examination of the pupils, in reading, and Bible questions, would doubtless be of great utility. The scholars might be assembled, for a general distribution of rewards, on New-year's day, when they should be addressed by the pastor. Small bands of the scholars might be statedly sent to either the pastor or church elders, to be examined on proofs of scripture subjects.—Let the superintendent report briefly, once a month, the state of the school, to the *pastor*, and as a means of exciting the minds of the congregation. Let a judicious extract be given from the quarterly school report, that they might be informed of the number of the scholars—their attainments, and the interesting facts that they may have occurred among them. This plan would still be necessary, even though congregational societies were formed; for it would be multiplying the *sources* of information, all tending to bring the schools *personally* before them. A sermon should be preached yearly, (not oftener,) to parents and children—a general report read—the children sing an appropriate hymn, and be rewarded. The American Sunday School Magazine, and other similar publications, should be circulated among the church members by subscription from the fund of the school. Extracts from these might be successfully read at the private prayer meetings, and before the Bible classes.

The all conquering means of prayer, doubtless, would create an interest, or revive the feelings of a congregation, which had fallen into a neglect of Sunday Schools. For this end let the superintendent send a monthly notice to the desk, desiring the prayers of the church for their Sunday schools, and let this also be requested at the weekly prayer meetings of the church, and especially when they assemble for prayer on Sabbath mornings, during the hours of *teaching the school*, for "while they were yet speaking," Jehovah might hear and answer.

Another useful plan of exciting an interest in the congregation, would be, to select, from time to time, certain of them to be invited, by card or printed notice, to visit the school at that particular date. Many might be pursuaded to attend in this way, that would otherwise be totally indifferent as to the existence or prosperity of the school. By such means, if *persevered* in, it would be found that the pastor, the church, and congregation, would become personally acquainted with the lovely character of an institution of which they would then, doubtless, be ready to acknowledge they had before entertained no correct ideas. But none of these means will prove so efficacious in *securing* the interested attention of the pastor and the church, as the successful means of having several of its members actively engaged as *conductors of the schools*.

To the practical operation of this noble plan, of thus connecting the Sunday schools intimately with the pastoral charge, there can be no objection: it is just and reasonable, and few are the faithful ministers of the gospel, who would not find it profitable to their own souls, and to the people of their own charge, to be engaged officially, in some way, with the Sunday school. Would not the elders and members of the church, also find religion revived within their own hearts, from the same cause, while they were in the habit of observing, in the conductors of the Sabbath schools, (a faithful band, though few,) the practical influence of that tender love of Christ that dictated the beautiful precept, concerning these little ones, which they so much delight to honour; that wherein he says, "suffer the little children to *come* unto me, and *forbid* them *not*."

But to make a solemn and feeling inquiry, is it not a blot and scandal to the church that is thus *inactive*, and indifferent to these excellent institutions, bearing the name and character of schools of Christ; devoted to the religious instruction of the young? Is it not also a shame, as it is a grief, that they should should so long plead in vain for the aid of those professing themselves to sit at the feet of our great *Teacher*, sent from heaven? And where can we find an answer to the question, *Why are there not found Sunday school teachers in every church?* Let the inquirer stand, on the Sabbath, in the midst of one of our numerous and crowded sanctuaries, whose courts are filled with the middle aged and young, and counting two or three hundred, professedly living members of Christ—then cast his eyes to yonder gallery, and behold that straitened little company of Sunday scholars, and hear a whispering angel say, "*they* perish for *lack of knowledge*." "*Who* careth for their souls?" and directing an admonishing look to those people of God, he might seem to say, "these are the *treasuries* of the TRUTH" will they let their wisdom die with them?—Why not hasten to obey our shepherd, "feed my lambs, if thou *lovest me*." Where are the thousands of Israel? Are they not found most treacherously neglecting that command of old, which directs the church concerning the religious instruction of the young. "Thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." May the time hasten when it will be truly obeyed. But let Sunday school teachers be without fear, and without reproach—having the answer of a good conscience, and blameless—while they rebuke, reprove, and counsel their *brethren in the church*, till their help is won to this worthy cause, and till they delight in its duties and privileges. Let the appeal be constant and reiterated, till a band of faithful, godly teachers, shall come out from the ranks of the household of the faithful, and build up Zion—"teaching every man his neighbour," till all shall know the living and true God, and Jesus whom he has sent.

From the Recorder & Telegraph.

"THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER."

Messrs. Editors,—

As you are friends of Tracts and Tract Societies, I will take the liberty to relate an anecdote which took place in the wilderness of Alabama, five years ago; and it is one on which you may certainly rely for its correctness. As I was travelling alone, after having borne the fatigues of a long day's journey, in which I had scarcely seen one human countenance, I reached, late in the evening, a small log cabin in the midst of a lonely forest, which was occupied by a poor man, his wife, two or three females almost grown up, and some boys and girls of smaller size. There was no alternative—here I must stay, or camp in the forest.—The good man kindly received me for the night, and the countenances of his wife and family bade me welcome. After partaking of a coarse but kind repast, we were all seated around a good fire, which, by the assistance of a pine knot, lighted the whole cottage. I surveyed the scene around me. All seemed clean, ignorant, innocent, neat. There was not a book in the cabin of any description. I cast my eyes upon a board which served as a shelf; I saw something in the form of a pamphlet. I took it down and found it to be a copy of the Tract, entitled the "Dairyman's Daughter." I asked if I should read it aloud, which was granted. I proceeded:—before I had advanced far, the good woman dropped her needle, the girls their knitting, and all were solemnly attentive. In a few moments they all, at the same instant, drew up around me. Some at the back of my chair, some at one side and some at the other; and when I had finished, every soul in the cottage was in tears; and the good woman and one of the girls were sobbing aloud; and the former ran up to me, seized the little pamphlet, pressed it to her bosom, and exclaimed, "Oh, did I ever think that this little book contained such glorious things? I would not take a world for it!"

Upon inquiry, I found that no member of the family could read, and the Tract had been left there by some person, knknown to the family, and had not been deemed by them of any account whatever until that moment, as they knew nothing of its contents.

I have heard some pulpit eloquence, but never did I see hearts of all present so completely prostrated, as were those of this little family at listening with attention to that fine Tract, the "Dairyman's Daughter."

J. B.

Fragments.

DECREASING GRACE.

If Satan cannot hinder the birth of divine grace in the soul, then he labours to destroy it. It is to common to see a christian lose his *first love*, and fall from his *first works*.—The love that was once an ascending flame, always sparkling towards heaven, is now like a little spark almost suffocated with the earth. The godly sorrow that was once a swelling torrent, like Jordan overflowing his banks, is now like Job's summer-brook, which makes the traveller ashamed. His proceedings against sin were once furious, like Jehu marching against Ahab; but now like Sampson, he can sleep in Delilah's lap, whilst she steals away his strength.—Formerly, he could not give rest to his eyes till God had given rest to his soul; but now he can lie down with sin in his bosom, and with wounds in his conscience, At first his *zeal did eat him up;* but now his declensions have eaten up his zeal. How is thy excellency, O professing christian, departed from thee! How is thy crown fallen from thy head, and defiled in the dust! What a dangerous breach hast thou made for the entrance of sin and sorrow! Temptations find thee wrecked, and leave thee wounded. Thy graces were once like the three mighty men who were with David, "who brake thro' the host of the Philistines, and drew water out of the well of Bethlehem."—But alas! they are now like the soldiers that followed Saul; *they are with thee trembling*.—Thou hast potent enemies, but impotent graces. Thou art often assaulted, but easily conquered. Alas! thy sun is setting, and dismal clouds are arising. Thy graces, O christian, are decreasing, and God is withdrawing his favours.

Scottish writer.

THE PROMISES.

How reviving in trouble are the promises of the word of God! Thus saith the Lord to his elect:—"When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee: When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. Fear not, I am with thee; be not dismayed, I am thy God. I will strengthen thee, yea I will help thee, yea I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." I can readily and firmly rely on the accomplishment of these promises. God is able to help and to comfort the distressed saint. He compassionates, and loves and values his people. Their persons, their presence, their graces, their fellowship, their prayers, and their services, he loves unchangeably, for their Surety's sake; therefore he will be with them to support and solace them in trouble.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

The following question having been copied from the Boston Recorder & Telegraph into the Religious Intelligencer, elicited the reply which is appended.

"Is it, or is it not a breach of Divine rule for a Christian brother to withhold his proportion of expense for the support of the Gospel ministry?"

In deciding this question a previous one must be settled. Ought the ministers of the Gospel to live by the Gospel? Now this is answered explicitly, by the Apostle, (1 Cor. ix.) "Do ye not know that they which minister about Holy things live of the things of the temple? and they which wait at the altar, are partakers with the altar? Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel." We would not now agitate the question whether religion should be supported by law or by voluntary contribution. This is unnecessary. But by whom shall ministers be supported? Obviously by those to whom they minister. "Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things." (Gal. vi. 6.) Now this testimony is directly to the purpose. For if a minister is to be supported, it must be done by the society over which he is settled. If one member of the society is bound to bear his proportion of the burden, why not another? why not all? If one is justified in withholding his proportion of the expense, why not another? why not all? Thus it is perfectly evident, if the Christian church is bound to support the ministry, every Christian brother is under the same obligation. K.

SECURITY DANGEROUS.

As great serenity of weather presages a whirlwind and an earthquake; so great security of life in religion is an awful foreboding of an earth quake in the soul, of trembling and astonishment of spirit. They who take up formality, and sit down in security, shall be overtaken with terrible destruction. Christians, who are only brought out of open profaneness into an outward profession; who have only taken down the frame of their gross iniquities to set up a superficial form of piety; who have covered their faces only with a surface of religion; such christians are sure to fall, like the house that was built on the sand. There are none so likely to fall into the sleep of spiritual and eternal death, for while they think themselves well, they seek not to be better. Thus they slumber away their time, until the cry at midnight is heard—*behold the bridegroom cometh.*

Religious Intelligence.

BAPTIST MISSION AT CAREY.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. ISAAC M'COY, *to the Editor of the Christian Watchman, Dated*

CAREY, 100 MILES N. W. OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, JAN. 13, 1825.

"DEAR BROTHER,—The Lord hath remembered the low estate of his servants in this desart, and has filled the hungry with good things. A religious attention commenced in our family early in October last, which has continued until the present, and even now appears to be increasing.

"The first appearances were among our hired white men. On the 7th November, one of these was baptized. Several others were at the same time inquiring what they should do to be saved, and as we have since learned, conviction fastened on the minds of many of our Indian pupils about this time, though for a season we were afraid to believe it. Nov. 15, I baptized three more young men in our employ. Dec. 12, I baptized a fifth young man, connected with us as the former. Most of the white men with us, had now come in, and there seemed but few of this class to whom we had to preach repentance. The secular business of the mission about this time became particularly perplexing and laborious, and for a few weeks we enjoyed less satisfaction in our devotional exercises than formerly. We feared too that the seriousness of our Indian youths was abating, and that this little harvest would end and none of their souls be saved.

"But on Lord's day, Dec. 26th, the power of our Jehovah was manifested among us in great mercy. Many a heart was made to feel, and many an eye to weep. We found that the good work had still been going on among the Indian part of our family, and it now began to be manifest. On the 12th inst., I baptized one of our Indian pupils, a girl about 17 years of age, and at the same time, I also baptized an elderly Dutchman in our employ, and our blacksmith, a young man whom we hired not long since. On the following day (Thursday) I baptized three more of our Indian scholars, two of whom are partly grown, and the third quite a boy. On the Sabbath following, (16th inst.,) we sat down to the communion table.—On monday last, I baptized four other of our Indian scholars. Three of them are lads, the fourth a little girl, though about 14 years of age. The whole baptized since Nov. 7th, is 15, eight of whom are Indian youths.

"Two more Indian boys in our family, give evidence of having experienced a saving change —and others are deeply concerned for the salvation of their souls.

"All whom we have baptized, have given very satisfactory evidence of being born again.—Their apprehension of the depravity of their nature, and their entire inability to contribute in any degree to their own salvation, is remarkable. Our Indian pupils, with their broken English, and one who had to address the church through the medium of an interpreter, all stammered out that they were perfectly lost, exceedingly wicked, unable to help themselves even by their devotions, and that their hope was in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ.

"The white men who have been baptized, are zealous and prudent. They hold meetings for social prayer among themselves, and embrace all suitable opportunities of encouraging them to serve God. Our Indian converts are not less zealous, and at the same time are prudent and discreet. They meet among themselves, and read, sing, pray, and exhort. It is delightful to know that these dear children, for whom we have long laboured and whose follies have often grieved us, now endeavour to provoke one another to love Jesus Christ. One will read of the sufferings and death of our Saviour, and expound to those who cannot understand English. Some of the adult Indians also, we believe, are seriously seeking the Lord.

"This blessed revival exceeds any I ever experienced; yet there is nothing of that noise and parade which is calculated to terrify. Our station seems to be a different place from what it lately was and inhabited by a different people.

"The prospects of our mission in general, so far as relates to things in this country, have greatly brightened in the course of a few months past. We have now 68 Indian scholars belonging to our schools. A very encouraging disposition has also been discovered among these wild men to improve their lands, and to exchange the savage for the civil life.

"In November, I made a tour among the Ottawas, and proceeded as far as our establishment on Grand River, 120 miles. In that quarter we found affairs becoming very encouraging. But with all our comforts and encouragements, there are two considerations which haunt us, and depress our spirits. The first is, our worthy patrons, the Board of Missions, are still unable to afford the mission any pecuniary assistance. I am sure that we do *all that our hands and heads can do;* and hitherto, since the arrival of our supplies last June, we have not suffered. But times with us in these respects will soon become otherwise, unless the Lord provide relief. The second cause of grief and discouragement is, the great want of missionaries. More inviting prospects for immediate usefulness among the Indians, we believe, were never seen, than our country here at this time affords, and yet nobody seems willing to improve them.

"Permit me to add what you already understand, that if a missionary would be useful here, he must come prepared for privations, and labours little known before, and not rightly understood in anticipation."

Connecticut Missionary Society.—By the twenty-sixth annual Report of the Connecticut Missionary Society, which has just been issued, it appears that the cause of missions is still cherished in that state; and that the exertions of the pious are not unattended with success.

The Trustees notice the operations of this society in the western counties of the state of New York—in the northern counties of Pennsylvania—in New Connecticut—in the southern and western parts of Ohio—in Kentucky and Tennessee—in Indiana and in Missouri. They give a brief statement of missionary affairs in those places, and a cheering account to the friends of such missions, respecting their successes and their hopes. Their statement of the funds stands thus:—Contributions in Ecclesiastical Societies, paid in 1824, $65 89; contributions paid in Dec. last, from the eight counties of the state, $1934 25; Donations, $1951 42; Interest on notes and bonds, $1664 32; Disbursments, $7356 63; Expenses for salaries, printing, postage, stationary, books and contingences, $343 27.

CEYLON MISSION.

The last Missionary Herald, contains copious extracts from the Journal kept at this station, respecting the recent revival; but, as most of the particulars have been anticipated; we shall give insertion, at the present time, only to the summary view taken by the Editor at the close of the extracts.

"The number of those, at the several stations, who, in the judgment of Christian charity, gave, in March last, some evidence of a change of heart, are as follows:

At Tillipally	about 15
At Oodooville,	12
At Manepy,	12
At Panditeripo,	20
At Batticotta,	10
Total,	69

But, as many of these are quite young, as the native character, owing to the operation of various causes, is not remarkable for firmness, and as peculiar temptations and dangers are always present, the missionaries rejoice with much trembling. Still as the former converts from among the boarding scholars have, in general, sustained a good christian character, though their age and circumstances were the same, strong hopes may be indulged respecting the subjects of this revival. The churches, should remember them at the throne of grace.

HAYTIAN MISSION.

Rev. Mr. Pennington to the Domestic Secretary.
Port au Prince, Nov. 10th, 1824.

Dear Sir,—After a passage of 18 days, we arrived safe in port; at which time all the passengers except one, who has since departed this life to give up his last account, enjoyed good health. During the passage, services were performed every day at evening, after which singing of psalms and spiritual songs occupied the attention of the pious. We have great reason to praise God for the benevolence of the natives. But more especially for the great work of grace already begun in this city. We have one stated meeting, composed of no particular denomination, the doors of which are open to all Christians, and the house is generally crowded. In the course of next week, I expect to make a settlement with about 150 emigrants at the place called Port du Pae, on the property of Madame Granville, at which I shall have as much land as I shall be able to cultivate, together with the superintendence of a school connected with the Sabbath services.

[*Am. Mis. Register.*

GERMANY.

From the Secretary of the Frankfort Bible Society.

A few weeks ago we distributed New Testaments among sundry Roman Catholics engaged in a pilgrimage to Waldieren. They passed through Frankfort on two successive days, at certain appointed hours, and were this year particularly numerous. The first day, fixed for the entry of the inhabitants belonging to the districts of the Rhine, the Moselle and the Lahn, we conveyed 600 copies of the New Testament to the place of distribution, supposing that, as formerly, they would pass through in companies of 20 or 30 persons only; but what was our surprise when we found ourselves suddenly surrounded by nearly 1000 people at once, all anxious to obtain copies of the New Testament! We found they had relinquished those scruples which in former years they entertained, and many testified with a degree of exultation of what they had read in the sacred volume, and how deeply convinced they were of the excellency of its contents.—*Lon. Evan. Magazine.*

JEWS.

In Germany, too, there seems to be considerable attention excited amongst the descendants of Abraham, to the great truths of Christianity. We have read of *nine* hopeful conversions, some of which have taken place in the most respectable walks of life. Students of medicine and teachers in synagogues, have been baptized into the death of Christ, and admitted into the Christian Church.

New Churches in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.—Measures are now in progress for the accomplishment of the patriotic and pious purposes of the Legislature, in constructing additional places of worship in the Highlands of Scotland. Some of the Highland parishes are from twenty to fifty miles wide, and with all the obstructions of lakes, rivers, and mountains, the inhabitants in many places are utterly debarred from an attendance on divine service, while the clergyman of the parish is prevented from visiting his parishioners by obstacles as formidable to him as to themselves. There are about forty churches to be erected in different parts of this country, to each of which will be appointed a minister, with a manse, and salary of 120*l.* a year.

The two Osage youths spoken of some time ago in the letter from Rev. Mr. Vaill, have arrived at the Foreign Mission School, at Cornwall. Their English names are Stephen Van Rensselaer and Robert Monroe. They are about fifteen years of age and both relations of Tally, the second Chief of the nation.

Mr. Graves, who has long resided in Malta, and has greatly promoted the objects of the Church Missionary Society, left that island on the 22d. of October on a visit to Tunis, with the view of inquiring into the opportunities for the christian exertion in that large city and its neighbourhood. He took with him upward of 500 copies of the scriptures, in Arabic and other languages.

[*Miss. Reg.*

A prospectus has been signed and circulated by the heads of the Lutheran and reformed Church at Paris, recommending, in the strongest possible terms, the intended translation of Mr. Scott's Commentary on the Bible. The prospectus is too long for our insertion, but we cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure we feel in observing the character both of the venerable author and his work, so highly and justly appreciated by our fellow Protestants on the Continent. We trust it will have a very wide circulation among them and especially among their clergy, to whom it is likely to prove of inestimable value.

[*Ch. Observer.*

Teachers' Monthly Concert.—The Sunday School Teachers in Boston have adopted the plan of a Monthly Concert, on the second Monday of each month.

REVIVALS.

We still continue to receive encouraging accounts from the west, most of which, however, come seconded with the request that we withhold particulars from our readers, at this early period. The request is a reasonable one, especially, as our paper circulates in most if not all of the places alluded to; but we are sometimes placed by complying with it, in the disagreeable attitude, *of seeming indifference to the cause.* There is no intelligence so truly heart-cheering to the pious mind, and none, we presume, that is more gratefully received by the generality of our readers, than well authenticated accounts of revivals. The publication of these at a proper time, is calculated to do immense good; and we hope therefore, to have it soon in our power, to give more detailed accounts of an interesting work, which we fully believe is at this moment progressing with energy in several favoured portions, of the western country. And to those of our correspondents who wish to make our paper the vehicle of such communications, expecting them thereby to act *more directly and simultaneously on this portion* of the christian public, we would respecfully suggest the propriety of their not delaying their favours beyond the period of time which prudence seems to render indispensable: for even then, the *subject matter* of their communications, will often have been anticipated by journalists at a distance, through the favours of private correspondents. News of this kind is too good and too anxiously sought for, to be long withholden from the religious community.

We shall only add at this time, that we have recently heard, among other places, from Geneva, Geneseo, Galen, Mentz, and Palmyra—that the accounts are of a most gratifying nature, and that in one place at the west, which we supposed was but beginning to awaken to the all important subject, there were reckoned at the latest dates, 100 cases of hopeful conversion; and the number of anxious inquirers had not diminished.

Among the extracts of letters received by the Domestic Missionary Society from individuals employed in their service, we copy the following from the last N. Y. Observer, which is dated, Lockport, Niagara County, Jan. 31st. and signed by Rev. Erastus Kent.

Providence has uniformly smiled on every effort, however feeble, to promote the cause of Christ in this village. The Society is in a flourishing condition, and an unbroken chain of propitious circumstances have conspired to render it so; such as the liberality of people in supporting the Gospel, the number and character of the church collected from so many churches in this country and of Europe, the remarkable coincidence of sentiment, and warmth of brotherly love, the harmony that has without exception existed between different denominations, and above all, the precious revival of religion which we have enjoyed for the last two months, and do still enjoy.

You will not wonder that in a place like this there should be grievous backsliders, nor that a work of God's spirit, should cause such to tremble. Not only those, however, but even the most exemplary and consistent professors have been shaken and sifted. Many of them have been thrown into darkness for days, and finally have experienced light and joy which resembled the exercises of a new convert in his earliest love.

If we could say nothing more of this revival than of its effects in the church and among backsliders, that had never before united with us, it has produced such unity and brotherly affection, and such increase of prayer, and effort for Zion's prosperity, as would lay us under everlasting obligations to God and all grace. But this is not all.—There is a great excitement among impenitent sinners. We have heard and do still hear persons enquiring what they shall do to be saved. We have heard of ten in a week for the first time venturing to express a hope that peace was made with God. And we hear them pray, and hear them tell to others what God has done for their souls. Blessed are the eyes that see those things which we see.

I have not room to go into particulars, but I would mention that two individuals have publicly renounced infidel principles, which they once embraced; nor must I omit to note that God has put the seal of his approbation on the Sabbath School, in which three teachers and at least twelve scholars are already indulging the hope of pardon.—Weekly meetings for prayer and conference are held by the brethren of the church in four school districts from 2 to 5 miles round us, and these have already been crowned with a blessing in extending the good work of grace.

A missionary to the poor in the city of Philadelphia, writing to his friend in Frederick, (Md.) says—"The state of things is at present interesting and encouraging.—About 50 souls have already professed to have passed from death unto life, and are now rejoicing in hope. A number are still anxiously enquiring "What must we do to be saved?" At almost every meeting there are some either awakened or converted, & I am glad to see that some of the most respectable members of the churches in this city have become interested in the work, and have been actively engaged in endeavoring to promote it. A board of females have united together for prayer and for the purpose of visiting from house to house and persuading people to attend the meeting.

"Among those who have been the subjects of this work are four Roman Catholics who all appear to be walking in the ways of God.

"There are a number of cold-hearted and formal professors who have also been alarmed, gave up their formal hope, and obtained the power as well as the form of godliness.

"O when shall we see our churches revived! Dear Lord! hasten the time—fulfil thy purposes and glorify thy name!"

Christian Mirror.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1825.

We finish our extracts from the Prize address to-day; and we do so with the fullest conviction that they will be gratifying to our readers—but beyond this we scarcely dare to hope. The intemperate man, if not entirely hardened against reproof, will at all events have lost his relish for solid reading and reflection; and the very title of an essay on the evils of his darling sin, will drive him from the perusal of any thing that relates to it. Yet as men usually become intemperate by slow and imperceptible degrees; and do not fully detect themselves, until their indulgence has become habitual, it seems not impossible, that some few even among our readers, are in danger of becoming enslaved by this odious—this brutal, self-destroying, soul-destroying vice. If any one has acquired a relish for ardent spirits, that influences him even in the smallest degree, *he* is in danger—if any one feels tempted when in company, to bear his part in tasting the bowl of conviviality, *he* is certainly in danger; and if any one, through ill-health or bodily infirmity or through a long habit of what he supposes to be a temperate use of spirits, has come at length to find them in any degree or quantity, necessary to his comfort or enjoyment, *he* is preeminently in danger; and however innocent he may yet seem to be, there is a high degree of probability that he will sooner or later, become a willing slave to the vice which of all others at the present time, perhaps, he considers the most odious and destructive.—This is not idle declamation—it is plain matter of fact, furnished by every day's observation; and if we have not experienced any thing of it ourselves, we need no great wisdom or discernment to detect it in others.

But there is still another use, to be made of this subject, which is scarcely less important than what we have already insisted on. It is not enough to avoid the danger ourselves; we ought to do every thing in our power to warn others against it—even in the most insipient stages. There is a sort of delicacy which too often prevents this. We are apt to feel as if a single intimation of this nature, would be taken as an aspersion of character, not unlike that of an accusation of meanness or dishonesty.—There *is some ground* for this expectation—but what then? Shall we consent to see a fellow creature go on blindfold to ruin, through our fear of making reproof acceptable to him? If so, we must expect to be made partakers in his guilt at least, if not in his condemnation.

On the other hand—the man who has been frequently warned, and who has made many and many an unsuccessful effort to rescue himself, is too soon given over by his friends and acquaintances. The circumstance that *some few have been saved even from the lowest depths* of intemperance, should stimulate us to the most unshaken perseverance. If our friend or our neighbour have fallen never so low; let us remember, that "while there is *life* there *may be* hope."

National Tract Society.—A notice appeared in the last New York Observer, the object of which was to obtain a general meeting of the friends of Tract distribution, on the evening of the 11th inst. in the city of New York, at which time a Constitution prepared jointly by the committee of the New York City Tract Society, and the agent of the American Tract Society, was to be presented for adoption and signature. This project has been some time in contemplation—the arguments for and against it, have been duly weighed, and there appears to be no doubt remaining either as to its practicability, or as to the results that may be expected from its accomplishment. All sectarian views on the subject, are disclaimed; and Christians of all denominations who can meet on the grand principles of vital piety, are desired to aid in forming the national institution. While presenting the subject before his readers, the Observer says, that "it is now less than twenty-six years since the Religious Tract Society of London made the first systematic effort to circulate Tracts calculated to 'direct the sinner to his Saviour.' But the success of that Society has been glorious. It has published in all more than *sixty millions of Tracts*, and the more it has published, the greater has been the demand. With an annual income of $40,000, it has been circulating for several years, five millions annually, and the last year it swelled its issues to ten millions, an amount which, if the Tracts average 12 duodecimo pages, will keep *twenty printing presses in perpetual employ; being three times the number of presses now brought into service by the American Bible Society.* We believe the amount of the operations of Tract Societies is estimated by many to be far less than the reality. We are assured that the American Tract Society, at Boston, and the New-York Religious Tract Society, now emply one half as many printing presses as the American Bible Society. And we can have little doubt that by uniting the efforts of the two Societies, and combining those of other Tract Societies in the country, and of the various denominations of Christians, the present amount of the operations of those two Societies will be doubled."

United Domestic Missionary Society.—If there is any object which stands highest in the scale of importance, among the prevailing operations of Christian benevolence, it should seem to be the leading one pursued by the United Domestic Missionary Society. Our first duties in the missionary field are doubtless those which relate to the various districts and classes of citizens in our own favoured country. Yet if these were required to hold a subordinate place in our affections, and to receive but a small portion of our attention and regard; they might still be deemed objects of vast importance, as constituting the only nurseries from which we could derive those supplies, which are indispensible to the more extended operations of religious culture. For if the nurseries are deficient, the fields and plantations must inevitably be so; and if the latter are occupied with only here and there a single branch or vine, what will become of the harvest and the vintage?

It is on this account that we have been induced to look upon the operations of domestic missions with peculiar solicitude. The greatest portion of the earth is yet to be christianized through the instrumentality of human effort, directed under the all-pervading influence of vital piety and self-denying zeal. How important is it then, that every portion of our own land should be favoured with the stated ordinances of the Gospel; that every exertion, within the compass of human means, should be made towards the upbuilding of our American churches—For in proportion only as these are made to prosper, shall we be able to carry our operations into distant portions of the globe.

Domestic missions, however, have little of the spirit of novelty or hazardous enterprize with which to call forth the strong feelings of public sympathy in their behalf; and this may be one among the many reasons why they have been so often permitted to languish. But are there not motives enough of a *substantial nature* which should induce us to engage in good earnest for their support? One would think, that, the circumstance of many new churches being built up, of many 'wastes' being repaired, and of many precious revivals of religion being promoted through the instrumentality of Domestic Missions, would be more than enough to enlist our ardent wishes and strongest energies in their behalf. Yet strange as it may seem, this effect is not at all realized. The United Domestic Missionary Society, with all its multiplied demonstrations of utility, is, at this moment, in languishing circumstances. The present institution, which is located in the city of New-York, was sometime ago prevented from issuing its accustomed circulars, through the want of funds; and it has more recently been reduced to the necessity of making one of the Religious Newspapers of the City, the sole organ of its communications. Many calls are made by the destitute for assistance, but few of which can be answered; and the Society are desirous at the present moment, of sending out 8 or 10 missionaries in the southwestern states and territories; but the funds yet remain to be provided. It is high time for this subject to be presented before the public in all its bearings. If there is any where a want of propriety in management, let it be sought out and removed: but if not, let us look to it, that it be not hereafter said of us—"he that provideth not for his own, hath denied the faith and is worse than an Infidel."

We are by no means sorry that the New-York Observer has been chosen as the organ of the society's communications. The able editor of that paper will doubtless exercise a becoming zeal and diligence in the cause—but we regret that the funds of such an important institution should have so far diminished, as to have rendered it necessary to relinquish the publication of the accustomed extracts—espe-

cially as the circumstance indicates the low tone of Christian sympathy in relation to Domestic Missions.

We learn from the London Evangelical Magazine for January, that the firman of the Grand Seignior interdicting the distribution of the scriptures, which we noticed in a late number of the Recorder, is very little regarded by the generality of the Turks; that by the latest accounts, no effect had been realized from it; and that it was only to be considered formidable, when seized upon by the heathenized Catholics of that country as an instrument of persecution.

Horne's Introduction to the Bible.—We have just received a prospectus and a specimen of this interesting work, which is about to be issued from the press of E. Littell, Philadelphia. The work is to appear next month, in four large octavo volumes, with maps, engravings, fac similes, &c. from the London edition of 1823. Subscription price twelve dollars; price to non-subscribers sixteen.

The specimen of the work does credit to the publisher, and contains ample recommendations.

Two little volumes, entitled "*Jane and her Teacher*," and "*George Wilson*," intended as premiums for Sunday Schools, have just been published in Boston. The Recorder & Telegraph speaks highly of them.

The Inaugural Addresses of the President & Vice-President were not received in sufficient season to be noticed the present week.

☞The Report of the Female Missionary Society of the Western District shall be noticed in our next.

An interesting *Obituary Notice* has been received: but we regret that it came too late for to-day's paper.

POLITICAL.

England.—The British Parliament assembled on the 3d ult. The king was too ill to appear in person, and his speech was delivered by the Lord's Commissioners, appointed for the purpose. After saying in his speech, that "there never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people," he alludes to the improvment in the condition of Ireland; and to the suppression of disturbances—but at the same time regrets the existence of "associations which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the Constitution," and calculated to endanger the peace of society, &c.; and relies on the wisdom of Parliament to consider without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

The king alludes to the English successes, in their conflict with the Burmese, and infers from them the prospect of a favourable termination of the War; he speaks of the pacific state of the European powers, and of the amicable relation existing between the British government and all Princes and States. He mentions in particular, the amicable issue of negociations with the Ottoman Porte; the conclusion of a treaty between England and Sweden, for the suppression of the slave trade; and the probable conclusion of a similar treaty with the United States, notwithstanding the obstacles that have arisen. He speaks favourably of relations with South America; comments on the benefits that have arisen from the removal of restrictive measures from the agricultural and commercial departments; and recommends that the course be persevered in, as far as prudence shall dictate.

In a discussion which succeeded the reading of the King's Speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Canning, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Brougham on the policy pursued towards South America, said, that if there was any point connected with the subject, on which he piqued himself, it was in *the time* chosen for the recognition of Independence. The government had delayed the recognition of Buenos Ayres, because it had as yet no general government, although it possessed every other claim to be recognized. Colombia, a year ago, sent her chief magistate with an army into Peru—and Mexico was threatend by Iturbide; but now those governments appeared before the world with regular and powerful governments.

The amount of the Greek Loan, taken by J. & S. Ricardo, is three millions.

The Duke of Northumberland, has been appointed by the King of Great Britain, to represent his majesty at the Coronation of the King of France.

Free People of Colour.—In a memorial of the Richmond and Manchester Auxiliary Colonization Society, addressed to the Legislature of Virginia, it is stated that three years ago, Maryland and Virginia, contained 76,000 free people of colour. About one half of these are supposed to belong to Virginia; and among these, 38,000, it is said, not two hundred are proprietors of land. One of the Annual Reports of the American Colonization Society speaking of this class of blacks, says, "placed midway between freedom and slavery, they know neither the incentives of the one, nor the restraints of the other; but are alike injurious both by their conduct and examples, to all other classes of society." The proportional increase of free blacks in Virginia, is greater than that of the slaves or the whites. The proportion is about as follows during the period from 1810 to 1820, viz: 20 free blacks to every 12 whites, and to every 8 slaves. The progress of this class in Maryland, has been more rapid than this.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Cincinnati, Feb. 11th.—"The Session of our legislature probably closed yesterday. It has been one of the most interesting sessions ever held in this state. The canal bill, the new system of finance, and the provisions made for the establishment of common schools, will long be remembered to the honor of the members. It belongs now to the people to give to these plans their countenance and support."

CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 28th was the last day of the present session on which bills originating in either house could be transmitted to the other house for concurrence. About fifty bills of a public nature which have not passed either house are lost. Among them, (says the Intelligencer) is the bill to regulate the Naval Establishment—the bill to regulate steam-boats—the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia—a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indians—the bill for laying a duty on sales of merchandize at auction—the bill further to amend the Judicial System of the United States—a bill respecting the Slave Trade, &c.

A large number of bills passed, chiefly private. Among the public bills passed, were the following:—For enrolling and licensing vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries; to provide for the seizure and sale of property brought into the United States, in violation of the revenue laws.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Eighteenth Congress closed its final term on Thursday the 3d instant. The adjournment of the House took place about 3 o'clock P. M. after the presentation of thanks to Mr. Speaker Clay, and the receipt of his answer. After mentioning that, for "nearly fourteen years, with but two comparatively short intervals, the arduous duties of the chair have been assigned" him, and alluding in a general manner to the events that transpired during that period, Mr. C. adds as follows:—

"Of the numerous decisions which I have been called upon to pronounce from this place, on questions often suddenly started, and of much difficulty, it has so happened, from the generous support given me, that not one of them has ever been reversed by the House. I advert to this fact, not in a vain spirit of exultation, but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratitude."

Inauguration.—The dignified and imposing ceremonies of the inauguration took place on Friday, March 4th. "The new President was sworn into office in the Representatives' chamber, and the oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States. The inauguration Address occupies a considerable space, and is chiefly devoted to a past history of the government, and the situation and circumstances of the country in relation to it. A short recapitulation of the principal measures of the preceding administration is given, and followed by a declaration, that the same general course will be pursued by the present.

The style of the address is plain, clear, and moderate, and its tendency will probably be to conciliate the feelings of party, in some measure at least to silence disappointed partizans."

The Democratic Press, states, that on Saturday the President of the United States made the following nominations to the Senate—Henry Clay, as Secretary of State; Richard Rush, as Secretary of the Treasury; James Barbour, as Secretary of War; S. L. Southard, as Secretary of the Navy; William Wirt, as Attorney Goneral; and Alexander H. Everett, Minister to the Court of Spain. The Senate confirmed the nominations.

Appointments.—Among the executive business transacted, in the Senate of the U. S. on the 3d inst. was the confirmation of the promotion of eight or nine masters commandants to be post captains, and of seven or eight lieutenants to be masters commandant in the navy. We understand the promotions are as follows; Capts. Henley, Cassin, Renshaw, Brown, Thompson, Wadsworth, Read and Ballard, to be post captains. Lieuts. Kearney, Parker, M'Call, Turner, Conner, Gallagher and Stephens, to be masters commandants.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

A multitude of business comparatively unimportant continues, for the most part, to occupy the Legislature. A number of bills in favor of banking institutions &c. passed the Assembly: but, the business of choosing a U. S. Senator is still unaccomplished.

In Senate, Friday, March 11th. A memorial was received and read from the North River Steam Boat Company, praying indemnification for taxes paid to the state, in consideration of the exclusive grant made to Livingston and Fulton, which grant has recently been annulled by a decision of the Court of Errors. Referred to the committee of claims.

The Senate concurred in a resolution from the house, to appoint a committee of conference on the bill for the purchase of lands of the Stockbridge Indians, and for the relief of settlers thereon.

The resolution to amend the Constitution so as to have justices of the peace elected by the people, was read the third time and passed, 26 to 2; Mr. Mallory and Mr. Wright, voting in the negative.

In the House, Tuesday, March 8; The governor informed that he had approved of the bill for the payment of certain notes given by Myron Holley, as treasurer of the canal commissioners.

The governor transmitted resolutions of the legislature of Mississipi, disapproving of the resolutions of Ohio, relative to the emancipation of slaves. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Lansing the Judiciary committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, the judges of the courts of common pleas in this state, from practising as attornies and counsellors in the several courts of common pleas, of which they are respectively members.

Friday, March 11, on Motion of Mr. Lansing, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law inhibiting district attorneys from acting as attorneys or counsel in civil actions in any case where criminal proceedings shall have been instituted upon the same cause of action.

On motion of Mr. Schuyler, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing one of the judges of the supreme court, to hold a court at the capitol in Albany, on Monday of every week during vacation, to hear and dispose of the non-enumerated business, so as to expedite the business of the court, especially for suitors.

The bill prescribing the time and manner of choosing presidential electors, was read the third time, and passed 99 to 5.

Mr. Whiting offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the U. States constitution, so as to require that electors of president and vice president, shall be chosen uniformly, by districts. Laid on the table, and ordered printed. This resolution is a copy of that which passed the legislature of this state, in 1818.

SUMMARY.

A convention of Delegates from the towns on Connecticut river, assembled at Windsor, Vermont, on the 19th ult. for the purpose of adopting measures for improving the navigation of that river. The meeting was full and highly respectable. Nearly seventy towns were represented by more than two hundred delegates, from Vermont, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, regularly chosen, and a large number of individuals also attended, who were attracted by the interest of the occasion.

Domestic Manufactures.—The exhibition of Domestic Manufactures in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington; commenced on Tuesday the 22d ult. The National Journal observes, that the Rotunda had the appeaance of a Turkish Bazaar, and attracted more company than either the Senate or the House. The specimens exhibited were from almost every state in the Union, and consisted of a vast variety of articles, which, for richness of material and elegance of workmanship, might vie with the best productions of foreign markets.

A store in Lockport, owned by J. Van Rensselaer of Utica, was consumed by fire on the night of the 3d inst. Loss estimated at $10,000.

The *Influenza* is raging to an alarming degree in the States of Massachusetts, Vermont and New York. In some places the schools have been discontinued in consequence. In the city of New-York, it is estimated, that from 40 to 50,000 people are suffering with it. This complaint is also prevalent in this town and its vicinity.—*Portsmouth Gazette.*

African Colony.—The Legislature of Virginia have voted $500 worth of articles, manufactured at their penitentiary, for the use of the colony at Liberia.

Virginia Convention.—The Virginia House of Delegates, have finally passed a bill in favour of a convention, by a vote of 105 to 98.

More than $500,000 are now deposited in the Savings Bank at Boston.

Gen. La Fayette has informed the Governor of this State, that he will proceed from Pittsburgh, (Penn.) to the western parts of New-York, proceed on the canal to Albany, and then will pass through Vermont to Boston.

The Legislature of Louisiana have decided to remove the seat of Government from New-Orleans to Donaldsville.

The Jews.—The bill to relieve the Jews in Maryland from the disqualification to hold offices, has passed both Houses of the Legislature of that state, and requires only the sanction of the Governor to become a law.

Gold Mines.—Gold continues to be found in N. Carolina. A mine has been discovered on the land of a Mr. Barringer, who it is said, has already collected gold to the amount of $15,000. Lumps of gold weighing 3, 4, and one even 27 pounds, are said to have been found.

By a statement laid before Congress by the Secretary of state, it appears that the whole number of passengers, including Americans, that have arrived in the United states, during the year ending on the 20th September last, amounted to 9,580.

Governor Morril, of New Hampshire, has appointed Thursday, the 14th of April next, to be observed by the people of that state as a day of Fasting and Prayer. In Massachusetts and Maine, the 7th of April has been appointed.

Mr. Converse, of New Haven, proposes to print by subsciption, *a History of the Political and Military Events of the late War, between the United States and Great Britain*, by Samuel Perkins, Esq. in a single octavo volume.

FOREIGN.

Burmese War.—Late accounts received at Paris from the East Indies, announce that the war with the Burmese and English had taken a serious turn, the former having advanced within a few leagues of Calcutta, which had been deserted by the rich inhabitants in consequence of being seriously threatened by the enemy. There seems to be some truth in this intelligence, as we observe that a new levy of 4000 troops has been ordered in England, for the purpose of reinforcing the East Indian army. The King's speech, however, is silent on the subject.

Portugal.—The Portuguese ministry has been totally changed—and this, it is said, thro' the influence of the British Cabinet.

Spain appears to be very angry at the late British declaration in favour of her revolted colonies.

Report says that the king of Spain intends to abdicate his throne and retire with his queen to Escural. Arrests and tumults still continue in this miserable country. Out of fifty grandees of the first class and largest estates who formely resided at Madrid 30 are banished and ten in dungeons. One only, the Duke del Infantado, has kept his place.

It is stated that the holy alliance have demanded of the cabinet of Sweden an alteration in the constistution which shall render it conformable to the principles of monarchy.

Destructive Fire.—A fire broke out at St. Thomas on the 12th of February, and between 4 and 500 houses, including negro houses, were destroyed, and 500 families left houseless, and a great number totally ruined.

Navy of Mexico and Colombia.—It is stated that the Mexican Republic is about voting eight millions towards building a navy; and that the Republic of Colombia will probably make a similar appropriation.

A pontifical decree has been published in Rome, rigourously proscribing the costume of the ecclesiastics. No more round hats, no more coloured clothes, short coats, or fashionable cravats. The cassock, the cloak, and the band, are rigourously substituted, and must no longer be thrown aside.

A gas engine carriage is building in London to run between that city and York at the rate of ten miles per hour.

DONATIONS,

TO THE W. EDUCATION SOCIETY,

For the Month of January, 1825.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Paris, From the Congregational Soc'y. pursuant to the recommendation of Presbytery, cash $8; Union Soc'y, do. 2 92c. $10 92
Rome, Congregational Society, do. 14 56
Vernon, Presbyterian Soc'y. at Schenandoah and Oneida, do. 1 50
Bridgewater, Congregational Socy. do. 3 47c. United Benevolent Socy. by Rev. A. Miller, 2: 5 47
Trenton, Presbyterian Socy. collection at monthly concert 1 00
Norwich Soc'y, Dea. S. Coe, services, 2 50c. provisions 4 50c. Dea. Benjamin Wood, 3 20c. Dea. John Campbell, 1; Alfred Warriner, 1; Walter Warriner, 1; Robert Dixon, cash 1 50c. provisions, 1 10c. Heman Baldwin, 75c. Oliver Prescott, 63c. Ambrose Harvey, 56c. Mary Mallery, 1 25c. Robert Harvey, 56c. Benj. Nichols, 75c. Caty Nichols, 23c. Doct. I. M. Farewell, 38c. 20 93
Clinton, Mrs. H. Davis, prov. 2 43c. Mrs. Benj. Hickox, 1 50c. Theodore Strong, Professor Hamilton College, cash, 5 00; 8 93
Hanover, Polly Allen, mdz. 5; Rev. Ralph Robinson, prov. 1 25c. 6 25
Augusta, Ezra Munson prov. 14 00
Sangersfield, Abel Drewry, cash, 1 40c. G. Stebbins, 25c. Richard Holmes, 1; Jared J. Hooker, mdz. 2 75, 5 40
Westmoreland, Simeon Lyman, cash, 1 00
Paris Hill, Ladies in Paris, mdz. 16 75
Whitesboro', Charles Moseley, prov. and mdz. 65 00
Verona, Mrs. Simeon Parsons, provisions 1 50c. A friend to the Society, mdz. 38c. 1 88

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Fairfield, Rev. David Chassell, Cash, 5 08

MADISON COUNTY.

Madison, Rev. Ezra Woodworth, prov. 17 80

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Butternuts, Female Missionary Socy. prov. and mdz. 13 28

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Sherburne, Joseph Rose, Prov. 1 38c. Theopilus Robinson, 1 23c. Nevins McMasters, 1 16c. Benj. Smith, 2 25c. N. B. Brown, 2 65c. Harvey Brown 38c. Polly Eaton 25c. David Babcock, 75c. Anna Rees, 44c. David Miller, 2 80c. Oliver Babcock, 60c. Joseph Dixon, services & prov. 3 87c. Several persons, collected by Doct. Farewell, names of donors not given prov. 13 14c. * Elias Youngs 75c. John Youngs, 38c. Levi Follet, 75c. John Benton 75c. Jared Benedict, 78 Eleazer Lathrop 54c. Dea. Calvin Coe 2; Elias Babcock 3 87c. Noah Robinson, 63c. Erastus Lathrop, 75c. Mrs. Robinson, 20c. William Pratt, 80c. Elijah Foster, 48c. Dea. Hatch, 1 12c. Col. Copeland 1; William Rees, 1 20c. —— Hatch, Esq. 75c. John Lathrop 1 38c. Eli Marsh, 75c. Benj. Rexford, cash, 50c. Doct. Storrs, 50c. Rufus Rose, prov. 1 14c. Darius Buel, 68c. Ceba Mead, 78c. Elihu Barnes, 38c. Chancey Barnes, 38c. James Avery, 2 50c. A friend to the Soc'y. 13c. Williams Avery, services as Agent, 3 50c. David Smith, do. 1 50c. 66 91
Guilford, Dea. Samuel Mills, Cash, 10; Dea. Jesse Whiting, prov. 2 28c. Rev. Asa Donalson cash and mdz. 3; Daniel Johnson prov. 1; E. Phetteplace, mdz. 1 20c. Anson Jewell, prov. 1; Bradford Jewell, 1: Edmund Mayo, services, 1; Justus Jewell, mdz. 1; Daniel T. Dickinson, prov. 4; Abner Gillet, mdz. 3; Julius Whiting, services 32c. Geo. Humphrey, prov. 1; Ira Bradley, 2; Chauncey Eggleston, 1: Hiram Johnson mdz. 1; William Gibbs, 1: Mrs. A. Donaldson, 1; Ephraim Brooks, prov. 1 50c. Calvin Mills, 90c. Lucy Johnson, 1 25c. Mrs. E. Phetteplace, 1; Mary Phetteplace, mdz. 1; Minerva Phetteplace, 80c. Mrs. Sally Coburn 1; Mrs. S. Mills, Jun. 1: Clarissa E. Mills, 50c. Sally Coburn second, 50c. Mrs. J. Whiting, prov. 1; Mrs. E. Whiting, cash, 50c. Mrs. J. F. Whiting, mdz. 1; Mrs. C. Humphrey 50c. Mrs. S. A. Smith, prov, 1; Mrs. L. Gridley mdz. 1; Mary Gridley 50c. Mrs. D. J. Dickinson, 1; Mrs. S. Welton, 50c. Mrs. A. Gilbert, 1; Mrs. Julius Whiting, 1; Mrs. L. Jewell, 1 50c. Mrs. J. Bradley, 50c. Jerusha Root mdz. 50c. Hannah Davis, 50c. Mrs. Hiram Johnson, 1; Mrs. Ambrose Norton, prov. 50c. Mrs H. Mills, 1; Mrs. Wm. Gibbs, mdz. 50c. Martha Gibbs, 50c. Mrs. Nancy Rice, 1; Mrs, E. Brooks, 50c. Fanny Brooks, 1; Mrs. J. W. Case, 50c. Mrs. Eunice Ives 50c. Caroline Jewell, 50c. Sally Mills 2nd, 50c. A friend to the Soc'y. 50c. Samuel Jewell, services as agent, 3 31c. P. Atwater, 75c. 71 31
Oxford, Rev. Joseph D. Wickham, provisions 2 50
Norwich, Truman Enos, mdz. 3 75c. Mrs. T Enos, 1; Hannah Enos, 1; Geo. E. Enos, 1; 6 75

Total, $351 52

It is earnestly requested, that a bill of the articles—their value—names of the donors, with their place of residence; accompany all donations to this Society. Without such bills, no accurate report can be made.

Various articles have been received from New Hartford, also from Lenox, second Society; but no bills have been presented. Particulars will hereafter be reported.

JOHN BRADISH, *Treas'r.*

From the New-York Observer.

DONATIONS TO AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Messrs. Editors,

Through your paper I am happy to acknowledge in behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, the donations recently made to that Institution in this city.

1. From eight individuals belonging to the congregation of the Brick Church, to endow a professorship in the Seminary, entitled,—in token of affectionate respect to their pastor, and of his efforts in promoting the prosperity of the Institution,—the "*Spring*" Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, $12,000 00

2. From members of the Wall-street Congregation, to purchase for the Seminary, the Library of their late pastor, Rev. P. M. Whelpley, *615 00

3. From a number of individuals, principally in the Cedar-street congregation, to purchase a lot of scarce and valuable Theological works, offered low, 500 00

4. On a general subscription in books and money, 400 00

Also, received of John H. Lothrop, Esq. of Utica, annual subscription, 5 00

$13,520 00

A further effort is still pending in the Cedar-st. congregation, on which about $400 are already subscribed, and which, if successful, will, with what is now obtained, and what before belonged to the library, place it on a very respectable footing, and give to the students of the Seminary, in a very good degree, the advantages found in similar institutions.

MILES P. SQUIER, *Agent.*

New-York, March 2, 1825.

*It is due to the family of Mr. Whelpley to say, that, as this Library was purchased for a public Seminary in which their deceased friend took a deep interest, and where it might be identified as having belonged to him, it was offered at a low wholesale valuation.

Married,

At Rome, on the evening of Thursday the 3d instant, by Rev. R. Everett, Mr. Thomas Sidebotham of Utica, to Miss Mary Davies, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Davies of the former place.

DIED,

At Paris, the 5th inst. of consumption, Mr. LYMAN HOTCHKISS, aged 57 years.

In this instance of mortality, the bereaved widow and family have lost a tender and affectionate relative, and the Church of Christ a sincere and decided friend. For 27 years he had been a professor of religion, and an ornament to the cause which he professed to love. On every suitable occasion, he was ready to speak in its defence, and to recommend it to those around him as an object of the first importance. It may be truly said of him, that he "continued in the faith grounded and settled and was not moved away from the hope of the gospel." His views of scripture doctrines were clear and consistent, and his "zeal, according to knowledge." He was elected to the office of ruling elder in the church at Paris, in the year 1817, which office he sustained till his removal to Utica, in the spring of 1824. After uniting with the second Presbyterian Church in this place, he was elected to the same office, which he held at the time of his decease. In his character as an elder, he was vigilant, mild and decided; and promised to be an instrument of much good in the sphere, in which he was last called to act.

That religion which was his portion in life, did not fail to yield him support and consolation in death. During his sickness, he often referred to the last three years of his life, as a period in which his mind had been settled and tranquil on the subject of his departure to the invisible world; and in this respect he assured his friends there was no change. For several months he was sensible that his end was approaching—but during a few of the last weeks, he did not fully enjoy his reason. He was, however, favoured with lucid intervals, in which the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom seemed to be near his heart. "To do good and to communicate" to the souls of men was his ardent desire and the only object for which he wished to live. The evening before his death, he appeared to feel his condition in its full extent, and to realize that there was but a step between him and the eternal world. During this interval he spoke with much earnestness; and, among other things, expressed the following: "I hope I am ready. My preparation, I trust, was made years ago and sealed up. I am dying—I am going to the judgment. O, glorious hour! I wish it would come. God will not forsake me." He continued thus to speak till he seemed lost again in delirium. His reason again returned for a few moments, after which he rapidly failed, and about 2 o'clock in the morning his spirit fled, as we trust, to the bosom of its Saviour.—*Com.*

At Clinton, the 6th inst. Mr. SOLOMON JOHNSON, a worthy, good man, and an exemplary Christian.

In Whitestown, Miss Cornelia Van Vrank, daughter of Mr. Philip Van Vrank, aged 23 years. She died in the hope of salvation thro' the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In New Haven, Conn. Cornelius Tuthill, Esq. late Editor of the Christian Spectator.

In Danvers, Mr. Israel Putnam, at the advanced age of 82, a nephew of the late General Israel Putnam, a soldier and patriot of the revolution.

In Conway, Ms. on the 7th inst. Miss Molly Beals, aged 80—Miss Hannah Beals aged 79.—These sisters literally lived and died together.

In Medford, a few days since, Hon. John Brooks, late Governor of Massachusetts.

At Hartford, Conn. on the 7th inst. Rev. Abel Flint, D. D. in the 59th year of his age.

At Amherst Feb. 20, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Humphrey, president of Amherst college; Feb. 22, the wife of Mr. Elijah Hastings.

In Paoli, Indiana, on the 3d of November, Rev. WM. BEAUCHAMP, presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the District of Indiana, aged about 60.

At Albany, on Tuesday last, Miss Hannah Hopkins, formerly of Herkimer.

At Quebec, aged 61, HENRY BLACKSTONE, Esq. Coroner of the District of Quebec. Mr. Blackstone, was the son of Sir Wm. Blackstone, the celebrated author of the "Commentaries."

At New Haven, on the 22d inst. David C. De Forest, Esq. aged 51, late Consul General from the Republic of Buenos Ayres to this Government.

At North Bedford, Feb. 21st 1825; Rev. CHARLES ATWATER, in the 39th year of his age, and near the completion of the 16th year of his ministry.

Mr. Atwater was a native of New Haven, (Conn.) and graduated at Yale College, in 1806. He has left a wife and three children, and a church and congregation, greatly and unexpectedly bereaved. "I returned, and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." "Seeing his days are determined, the number of his months is with thee, thou hast set him bounds that he cannot pass." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."—*Rel. Intel.*

At West Springfield, Mass. on the 2d inst. Mr. WILLIAM ELY, aged 82.

POETRY & MUSIC.

"Kindled only at the skies."

From the Village Record.

"ONE GLASS MORE."

Stay mortal, stay; nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction seal;
Within that cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drink may feel;
Disease and death, forever nigh,
Stands ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of give me—ONE GLASS MORE.

Go, view that prison's gloomy cells,
Their pallid tennants scan:
Gaze, gaze upon those earthly hells,
And ask when they began?
Had these a tongue, oh, man! thy cheek
The answer'd crimson o'er;
Had these a tongue, they'd to thee speak,
And cry the—ONE GLASS MORE.

Behold that wretched female form,
An outcast from her home;
Bleech'd in affliction's blighted storm,
And doom'd in want to roam;
Behold her! ask that prattler dear,
Why mother is so poor?
He'll whisper in thy startled ear,
Twas FATHER'S—ONE GLASS MORE.

Stay, mortal stay—repent, return;
Reflect upon thy fate;
The poisonous draft indignant spurn:
Spurn, spurn it ere too late.
Oh, fly the alehouse, horrid din,
Nor linger at the door,
Lest thou perchance, should sip again
The treacherous—ONE GLASS MORE.

Village Hymns.—The second edition of Mr. Nettleton's Hymns has found its way into this village, and the present is a favourable time for those who attend our evening lectures to supply themselves with copies. If we mistake not, some degree of embarrassment is felt, in singing from Mr. N.'s selection at the present time, on account of the hymns not being placed before the worshippers, as well as from the circumstance of their not having been rendered familiar by frequent reading. The book would form a valuable addition to any one's library who takes the least interest in church music. The present edition, we believe, has undergone but few, if any, alterations.

Oratorios.—The Northern Spectator, and one of the Maine papers contain notices of Oratorios. Though the term Oratorio, in its proper signification, is applied only to a species of dramatic composition of great length, comprehending recitatives, solos, duos, trios, choruses, &c. all having reference to the developement of some one subject, or plot; yet it is used very generally in this country, to denote a mere selection of short miscellaneous pieces, having no connection with each other, except what arises from the circumstance of their having constituted the articles of an evening's rehearsal. The term thus applied is synonymous with the word "*Concert*," which ought to be restored to its proper use, as otherwise, many will be liable to draw wrong inferences, in relation to the notions of public performances in *Europe*, if not in *this* country.

We are glad to see a spirit of improvement manifesting itself in different parts of the country: and have been pleased to notice, that while the compositions of the great masters of Europe are chiefly resorted to for selection, the meritorious effusions of at least one of the few gifted Americans (Mr. Shaw, of Providence, R. I.) are not forgotten. This amiable and respectable man, though totally deprived of eyesight, is not deficient in *musical* perceptions; and though his music is rather secular than sacred in its character, he has produced some fine effusions in both departments of the art. Several of his songs have been republished in London, and they have obtained a wide circulation in this country.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Western Recorder.

MR. HASTINGS;—I have been much gratified to find in your excellent paper, occasional remarks on the education of youth. Among the important objects which have occupied the attention of Christians, it is to be feared that the rising generation have not received a sufficient share; yet we derive the greatest encouragement, from witnessing the unexampled efforts of the faithful servants of God, in the establishment of Sabbath Schools. From this institution, we may expect much. Already has its cheering rays, illumined the dark abodes of ignorance and poverty; and directed many who were groping in mental darkness, into the path of wisdom and happiness. What Christian, I had almost said, what man, can fail of being engaged in so glorious a work? Does the philanthropist wish the situation of the miserable and the destitute relieved, the sentiments and the habits of the poor improved? does he wish industry excited, economy and domestic comfort of every kind promoted? Let him use his exertions and influence in promoting so useful an institution. Does the Minister of the gospel or the Christian, feel for the welfare of souls and the interests of Zion? will he go to the hardened, the profane and the abandoned—to those who are grown old in wickedness. Them he must warn; but will he not turn with hopes of greater success to the young, whose hearts are not hardened by the deceitfulness of sin—whose affections are not yet corrupted, but are yet so tender as to be wrought upon by important objects. But what course shall we take? Have we a desire to teach them to honour and obey God?—to be fitted for real enjoyment here and endless enjoyment hereafter? Shall we not impress upon their minds that course of conduct and those affections of heart, which the Bible requires? Do we wish them to secure to themselves an inheritance which shall remain, when "the great globe itself, yea all which it inherits shall dissolve and like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind?" shall we not instruct them in that book, which reveals a kingdom that cannot be moved; an inheritance incoruptible, undefiled and which fadeth not away? God's word is powerful to the convicting of the sinner. If the Scriptures are treasured up in the memory of an individual, they have an important bearing in forming his character, although their influence may for a time be concealed, yet it cannot be lost. A new principle will be inculcated which will be continually deriving strength from contemplating the good which it affords, and if in the frailty of human nature, he should still be subject to the occasional influence of the very passions, which in cooler moments he detests, he yet does not fall thoroughly and hopelessly. There are lingering associations of moral beauty, which may yet save him—associations that must render it more difficult for him, than for others, to yield to seduction; and which perhaps may in some happier hour, lead him back to that virtue of which he has never wholly forgotten the charms.

N. Y.

For the Western Recorder.

LETTERS TO A NIECE.—NO. II.

My Dear E.—I trust you are endeavouring to profit by my former suggestions, and I will now fulfil my promise by adding to those hints that were given for your morning regulations. At your age, it is always a task to pursue a systematic course of study and occupation; but remember that your habits, good or bad, will soon be fixed—and strenuously adhere to a course similar to the one which is pointed out in the following directions.

While you attend school, pursue your studies mindful of the goodness of your Heavenly Father, in distinguishing you from many who are denied the means of storing their minds with useful knowledge. Think too, that you have a talent committed to your care, and of the consequences of not improving it. Apply yourself to your studies not as to a task, but to gain knowledge. As you are going to your school-room, ask of the Lord a teachable disposition, and resolution diligently to apply yourself to study. Let your dress and deportment be such as will be acceptable to your associates. Cultivate simplicity of manners, fraught with that meekness which the gospel so beautifully describes and illustrates.

Never allow yourself needlessly to express dissatisfaction with your food, your apparel, or with any arrangements that are made for you, but strive to acquire a contented mind in all circumstances.

In the time allotted you for recreation, let the walk, the ride, or the visit, be such as to contribute not only to your health and pleasure, but to the improvement of your disposition. Sometimes let the hour for recreation be devoted to visiting the house of want,—make yourself a welcome visitor to the children of penury, by expressions of kindness and interest. Take tracts along with you. If you have some pupils to whom you can regularly give lessons adapted to their attainments, it will be well. Be prudent, and you may readily save from your own pecuniary supplies, a trifle that would prove a treasure to the destitute. In this way a love for doing good will be interwoven with your choicest pleasures. Be in the habit at evening, of reviewing the business and events of the day. Where you have failed in duty, note it down in your journal, to impress it more deeply on your memory, that you may avoid delinquency in future. Do not be discouraged, if you should come far short in your attempts to systematize your studies and duties; let it urge you to increased diligence and selfdenial.

I have suggested such hints only as are practicable for every Miss of fourteen or upwards, in ordinary circumstances. This time of life is of vast importance—I may say of *infinite* importance—as the character is now forming for time and eternity. I would not have you a drone, my dear E., nor would I restrain the vivacity of the youthful mind. I would only have you subdue those evil propensities that so early shoot forth, and which, if cherished by indulgence will root out every virtuous feeling from the heart. That you may improve this golden season, in treasuring up useful knowledge and imbibing good sentiments and habits, and so be prepared to fill some useful station in life, is the earnest desire and prayer of your affectionate AUNT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Sunday School Union.

MR. WILLIAM DAVIS.

The venerable William Davis, of Fairfield, in the vicinity of Meadville, Pa., is supposed to have been the oldest person, at the time of his decease, in the county of Crawford. He was born at Drumquinn, in the county of Tyrone, in the north of Ireland, on the 14th of May, old style, and died, on the 20th of September, 1824, having entered his ninety-fifth year, full of days, full of hope.

At the age of five years he was brought to Pennsylvania by his worthy parents, who settled near the Delaware river, a few miles from Coryell's ferry. Blessed with a pious education, he early became a professor of religion, and, for many years, was an elder of the presbyterian church. He sustained the character of an upright, conscientious, meek, and humble follower of the Lamb of God. His bosom companion left this world for a better, in a good old age, long before the subject of this brief notice.

For sixteen years prior to his decease, "those that look out of the windows" were "darkened," and he was totally debarred the privilege of reading the word of God, which, from childhood, he had been taught to revere, and which, during a great part of his life, had been precious to his soul. It was, with him, a matter of grateful acknowledgment that, in youth, through the care of his parents, he had committed to memory many chapters from the Bible, and many of Erskine's Gospel Sonnets. These were so thoroughly impressed upon his mind, that he could repeat them with great correctness at the close of his pilgrimage, and they afforded him a continual heart cheering repast—an important memento for all, who, in the morning of life, have the opportunity of treasuring up much from the Holy Scriptures in Sabbath schools.

The evening of his long protracted day was greatly cheered by the accounts he heard of the wonderful operations, in different parts of the world, for the dissemination of religious truth. Of these, the Sabbath school institutions were not the least interesting to him, as they are so happily calculated for promoting the temporal and eternal welfare of millions of young immortals; and it was a source of no small delight to this good old man, to listen to his children's children, when repeating the chapters they had learned for an exercise in these most useful establishments.

The monthly concert of prayer was held at his humble mansion, on the first Monday in March, 1823, in which his soul appeared much to rejoice. This circumstance is mentioned in order to add that Mr. Davis was the mouth of the assembly to the throne of grace in the closing prayer of the occasion.

It was truly an interesting scene, to behold this venerable patriarchal disciple of Jesus, whose life had extended through more than a nineteenth part of the Christian era, tottering on the verge of eternity, longing to be with his blessed Redeemer, yet patiently waiting till his change should come—uniting with the myriads of Christendom in pouring forth his petitions for the prosperity of Zion, for the influence of the Holy Spirit to descend like a shower from heaven on all the dwellers upon earth, praying for the latter day glory of the church, when there shall be one fold and one shepherd, and when every knee shall bow to the name of the incarnate God.

January 31, 1825. N. N.

REMARKS ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following letter from Mr. Bingham, containing geographical and scientifical remarks on the Sandwich Islands, was originally addressed to Professor Hall, of Hartford, through whose politeness it obtained an insertion in the last Connecticut Observer. It is dated Oahoo, Sandwich Islands, March 13th, 1824.

I sent you some time since by the way of Nantucket and Hartford, a few trifling specimens of minerals, &c. which I presume you have received, and to which I hope to make some additions, if the unremitting demand for my incessant labours here will allow me to gratify my own feelings and yours. The Islands, however, are extremely barren of valuable minerals and curiosities, except the single article of lava, which abounds to a great extent, especially on the principal island Hawaii. Some of our number have, during the last year, twice visited a large volcano now in action on that island. Messrs. Ellis and L. Chamberlain descended several hundred feet down the sides of its huge crater, and brought away a back load of curious specimens of lava, of which I hope to send you one or two. Mr. E. took two drawings of the crater, which I hope you will see published, either by the American Board, or by the London Missionary Society, together with many other interesting views of the natural scenery of the islands, and representations of ancient and modern customs of the people, prepared by Messrs. Ellis and Stewart.

I have learned to-day, that Dr. Blatchley now residing in the neighborhood of *Mauna Kea*, has lately, in a tour of 10 days, ascended to the top of that snow-capt mountain; but the particulars of his visit he has not communicated.—The journal of a late tour of that island, by several of our number, is soon to be sent home, which will contain some valuable information.—We have forwarded to the Board a thermometrical journal for one year, but I do not see that they have noticed it.—You doubtless would be pleased to see a summary of it if they should publish it, as you have inquired particularly as to the temperature and salubrity of this climate. The heat is never so intense here as on many days of the autumn months in New-England—nor is there much difference between the degrees of heat of any two months in the year. The range of the thermometer is very limited, the greatest heat being 88 deg. of Fahrenheit, the lowest heat 59 deg.; mean heat for the year 75 deg.—You perceive by this the degrees of heat here during the whole year are just about equal to what you experience in New-England from the middle of May to the middle of June, except in the direct rays of the sun, where the mercury rises higher here than with you.

But, my dear Sir, this country is interesting principally as a field of missionary labour, where from among nearly 200,000 immortal beings and their countless descendants, deriving a fallen nature from our common father, the Great Redeemer is beginning to raise up a precious seed to serve him purified by his atoning blood, enlightened by his word, now proclaimed statedly in their own language, on four of the principal islands of the group, new-created by his Spirit, to join in the everlasting anthems of the redeemed.—By the Missionary Herald you get the history of what the Lord has been doing here.

Very affectionately yours, in the bonds of Christ our Lord,

H. BINGHAM.

CHOCTAW EXECUTION.

In the spring of 1821, I was on the banks of the Mississippi. Two families, from the Choctaw nation, arrived at the river, on their way to Arkansas, on a hunting excursion. At night they sold a haunch of venison to a white man for whiskey, and all soon became intoxicated. In this state one killed another and concealed his body in the swamp. In the morning when the murdered man was found missing, his antagonist said, "I am a true Choctaw, I have killed my brother, and when the sun is at meridian I will pay the forfeit of my life." He then went out and showed them the body, and the Indian was buried. At noon, the murderer's grave having been previously dug by the side of the Indian he had killed, his mother laid him in it to see if it was of sufficient dimensions. It being found so he tied his gun to a tree so that the muzzle was elevated to his heart and his toe could touch the trigger, first having fired it a number of times in the air to see if it was in good order.—Just before the time appointed, the women sung the death song, and slapping him on the shoulder, pointed to his father, the sun, to whom he would soon go. But when the time came, he felt of his heart, and looked at the grave and his gun, and appeared unwilling to make the sacrifice. It was then that his brother stepped up to him, seized him violently by the arm and said, "Will you disgrace our family and the nation?—Do you think the Great spirit loves the feeble coward? I will wipe away the stain from my family, and permit you to live a coward and a murderer." His brother was about stepping to the gun, when, taking courage, he rushed before him, shook his hand and that of his mother, pulled the trigger, and was soon wrapped in his blanket with his hunting apparatus, and buried by the side of the Indian he had murdered.

Calamities of Genius.—Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Bœtius died in gaol; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, and yet he starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger;—Camœns, the celebrated writer of the Lusiad, ended his days in an alms house; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons, to pay his debts as far as it would go. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer, the charming Spencer, died forsaken and in want; and the death of Collins came through neglect first causing mental derangement; Milton sold his copy-right of Paradise Lost for fifteen pounds, at three payments and finished his days in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway died prematurely, and through hunger; Lee died in the streets;—Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold for a trifle to save him from the gripe of the law; Fielding lies in the burying ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot; Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of eight pounds; Butler lived in penury, and died poor; Chatterton the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

THE HONEST NEGRO.

A West-India planter, walking on the estate of a friend, where the slaves were instructed by the missionaries, saw some peas growing among the sugar canes. Knowing that the slaves were short of provisions, he called to one of them who was near and asked why he did not take those peas, as they were ripe. "They are not mine," answered the black. "How is this," said the gentleman, "you negroes are always ready to take every thing you can lay your hands on." "No, massa," replied the slave, "negro who pray never thieve." The planter was struck with astonishment.—"What have I been about," exclaimed he, "not to let the missionaries come to my estate." As soon as he returned home he sent to them, desiring they would come and teach his slaves whenever they pleased.

LAST WEEK'S OMISSIONS.

A terrible explosion of a steam boiler took place at Manchester, England, in December, in the works of Messrs. Hinsdor, Hyde & Co. machine-makers. 20 or 30 persons were killed and wounded by this accident,

A printing machine has been lately patented in England, which, with the labour of one man and four boys, is capable, it is said, of printing 2000 sheets an hour.

Slave Trade.—A French brig with a cargo of 400 slaves was fallen in with off St. Jago de Cuba, H. M. ship Primrose.

Moral Improvement.—The citizens of Louisville, Ky. have, at a public meeting, denounced the carrying of concealed weapons as injurious to the public peace.

A southern paper states, that in the legislature of Louisiana some of the orators speak in French and others in English—and that the clerk of the house acts as an interpreter between the parties.

Mr. David Flagg, of Gardiner, Me. has invented a machine, called the Brick Press, by which 8 or 10,000 bricks may be pressed in a day, so as to have a beautiful and entirely smooth surface, being themselves of the solidity of granite. Cost of the machine, $80.

The total population of Upper Canada, as by the District Returns for 1824, is 151,096.

The Governor both of Mass. and Me. have appointed Thurday, April 7th, as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

The legislature of Maryland are enacting severe laws for the more effectual prevention of drunkenness.

Mr. Cooper the novelist, is said to be writing the history of the United States Navy.

The Honorable Levi Lincoln has been nominated by the Republicans of Massachusetts to succeed the late Governor Eustis.

North Carolina Gold.—Five per cent, of all the gold coined at the mint of the United States, during the past year, was of gold found in North Carolina.

Attempts are making in Kentucky to prevent the opening of tippling shops and engaging in unlawful sports on the Sabbath, in that state.

Cotton yarn has been spun of the fineness of 350 hanks weighing only one pound. Each hank would measure 140 yards, which multiplied by 350, will give 294,000 yards, or 162 miles and a fraction.

Natural Science.—A singular fact in geology has been lately disclosed, while boring for soft water in this town. For the first thirty yards, the boring irons were not affected in any manner out of the usual way; beyond that point they became possessed of a highly magnetic power, which continued till the irons had penetrated to the depth of sixty yards; afterwards the attraction ceased, and the boring is now proceeding without any effect being produced upon the iron out of the ordinary way.

[*Leeds (Eng.) Mer.*

To take off instantly a copy from a Print, or Picture.—Make a water of soap and alum, with which wet a cloth or a paper; lay either on a print or picture and pass it once under the rolling press: you will have a very fine copy of whatever you shall have laid it upon.

WILLIAM CLARKE'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 53, Genesee Street, Utica.

Tickets and Shares, for sale, in Class No. 4, for Dec. 1824, to be drawn on the 6th of April next.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

2 Prizes of	$10,000		41 of	$200
3 —	5,000		51 —	100
1 —	3,082		51 —	60
17 —	1,000		1734 —	12
20 —	500			

and a great number of smaller ones. Present price of Tickets, $6. Shares in proportion.

Orders per mail (post paid) promptly attended to.

Utica, January 20th, 1825. 29

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all the Creditors of Alexander Quin, and likewise those of Elizabeth McFadden, now the wife of the above mentioned A. Quinn, to forward all accounts against them to Walter King, Esq. Utica; likewise it is requested that all owing them, will call and settle their bills at his office, on or before the first of April next. ALEXANDER QUIN,
ELIZABETH QUIN.

Utica, March 7, 1825.

J. C. HASTINGS & CO. 84 Genesee street, offer for sale,
20 Hhds. Molasses,
30 Bbls. Brown Sugar,
25 Boxes Lump Sugar, &c. &c.

With a very extensive assortment of Liquors & Wines, in Quarter Casks, and half Quarter Casks, and every article in the Grocery Line, all which are offered on the most favourable terms, and at the lowest Wholesale prices.

Utica, Feb. 8, 1825 32tf

FRESH TEAS.

200 Chests, Hyson Skin, (various chops.)
13 do. Hyson and Young Hyson,
21 do. Souchong,
For sale by J. C. HASTINGS & Co.
84 Genesee street.
Utica, Feb. 8, 1825. 32

THE subscriber has for sale a remarkably fine toned PIANO FORTE, made by Clementi & Co. of London, on an entire new principle, having the Harmonic Swell and Bridge of Reverberation.

Also;—A fine toned VIOLONCELLO, by Sebastian Klez.—Price $100.

I. J. BERRY,
65 Genesee street, Utica.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TANNERY with fifty vats——a BARK MILL——FULING MILL——and ROLLING MACHINE, which go by water, with convenient buildings, all in good repair; also, a convenient dwelling House, Barn, and one acre of Land, which will be sold on reasonable terms, and the payment made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

The above premises are four miles from the Canal. BENJAMIN FRISBIE.

Westmoreland, Dec. 20, 1824. 30tf

UTICA
Looking-Glass Factory.
WELLS M. GAYLORD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken a building on Franklin street, where he manufactures all kinds of Gilt and Mahogany framed Looking-Glasses, which may be had, wholesale and retail, at the store of WILLIAM CLARKE, opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, Genesee street, in a great variety of sizes, of the newest pattern, and at the New York and Albany prices.

Also, all kinds of Paintings, Prints, and Ladies' Needle Work, framed in superior style. Bed and window Cornices made to any pattern. Damaged Looking-Glass Plates re-silvered.—Old Frames re-gilt, and every kind of ornamental gilding done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Likewise, Maps strained, varnished, and mounted on rollers.

All orders left with William Clarke, or with the subscriber, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

February 7th, 1825. 1y32

NOTICE
TO MANUFACTURERS OF SCYTHES.

THE subscribers have now on hand, in addition to their usual assortment of IRON & STEEL,
40 Tons, new and old Sable Russia Iron.
5 — German Steel (best quality.)
for sale at the New York prices; with the addition of transportation only.

H. & S. STAFFORD.

Utica, 20th Jan. 1835.

JOHN CAMP & Co. No. 98, Genesee street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in India, European, and American Dry Goods, Liquors, and Groceries.

Cash and the highest prices, paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.

January 25, 1825.

JUST published and for sale, by Merrell & Hastings No. 40, Genesee-st. "*Questions on the Historical parts of the New Testament: Designed for Sabbath Schools. By* TRUMAN PARMELE, *Superintendent of the Utica Union Sabbath School.* Utica, Sept. 28, 1824.

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand, a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicine, Dye Woods and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries:* Wholesale and Retail.

Feb. 3d, 1824. 3—tf.

FOR sale by Merrell & Hastings, No. 40 Genesee-street, the
CHRISTIAN AND COMMON ALMANACK,
by the gross or thousand.

Utica, Nov. 9th, 1824.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week, commencing with the first Tuesday in January, 1825.

II. It will be put to subscribers at Two Dollars and fifty Cents if paid in advance; or Three Dollars if paid at the end of the year.

III. Persons becoming responsible for more than six copies and less than ten, will be allowed a discount of fifteen per cent., for ten copies or more, a discount of twenty per cent. Individuals forming themselves into companies of ten will thus reduce the price in advance to Two Dollars.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.

MERRELL & HASTINGS, *Publishers.*